

# ICES SGCAL REPORT 2011

SCICOM STEERING GROUP ON ECOSYSTEM SURVEYS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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REF. WGFAST, SCICOM & ACOM

## Report of the Study Group on Calibration of Acoustic Instruments in Fisheries Science (SGCal)

7-8 May 2011

Reykjavik, Iceland



**ICES**

International Council for  
the Exploration of the Sea

**CIEM**

Conseil International pour  
l'Exploration de la Mer

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## Executive summary

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The ICES Study Group on Calibration of Acoustic Instruments in Fisheries Science (SGCal) convened its second meeting in room Háteigur B of the Grand Hotel Reykjavík, Reykjavík, Iceland, on 7 and 8 May 2011. David Demer (USA) was Chair, and Tim Ryan (AUS), was Rapporteur. The Chair thanked the Rapporteur and Claire Welling (ICES) for supporting the SGCal.

Twenty-five scientists from thirteen nations participated (Annex 1). The agenda (Annex 2) spanned two days, and, according to the terms of reference (Annex 3), included presentations on calibration-related developments and was focused on reviewing draft chapters of a new Cooperative Research Report on the calibrations of acoustic instruments. The following is a summary of the CRR outline, including names of **lead** and **contributing authors**:

- 1 ) SUMMARY (**Demer**)
- 2 ) LIST OF TERMS, SYMBOLS, AND UNITS (**Demer, Jech, Macaulay, Chu**)
- 3 ) INTRODUCTION (**Jech, Bethke, Demer, Weber, Fässler, Le Bouffant**)
  - 3.1 ) Acoustic theory (Demer, Le Bouffant)
  - 3.2 ) Signal processing theory (Bethke, Le Bouffant)
  - 3.3 ) Equipment
    - Echosounders (Weber, Lurton)
    - Transducer platforms (Fässler)
  - 3.4 ) Calibration methods (Jech, LeBouffant)
- 4 ) STANDARD SPHERE CALIBRATION (**Macaulay, Demer, Ryan, Scalabrin, Bethke, MacLennan**)
- 5 ) CALIBRATION UNCERTAINTY (**Chu, Demer**)
- 6 ) CALIBRATION PROTOCOLS (**Williamson, Parker-Stetter, Gauthier, Domokos, Le Bouffant, Demer, Korneliussen, Chu, Stienessen, Bernasconi, Melvin, Ryan**)
- 7 ) FUTURE WORK (**Chu, Melvin, Weber, Jech, Boswell, Ryan, Macaulay, Perrot, Lurton**)

A list of calibration-related references was expanded (Annex 5) and copies of most were distributed to members of the group using SharePoint.

The following timeline was adopted:

31 August 2011 – Authors update draft chapters

31 October 2011 – Chair merges chapters, reduces redundancy, and adds cross-references

31 January 2012 – SG refines draft CRR

31 March 2012 – Chair edits refined draft CRR

May 2012 – SG reviews draft CRR at SGCal 2012

September 2012 – Chair submits final SGCal report and CRR to ICES

The next meeting will again be held in conjunction with WGF<sup>AST</sup> in Brest, France, from 7 May 2012.

## 1 Opening of the meeting

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The ICES Study Group on Calibration of Acoustic Instruments in Fisheries Science (SGCaI) convened its second meeting in room Háteigur B of the Grand Hotel Reykjavík, Reykjavík, Iceland, on 7 and 8 May 2011. David Demer (USA) was Chair, and Tim Ryan (AUS), was Rapporteur.

Chair opened the meeting at 08:30 on 7 April with an invitation to participants to introduce themselves and their particular calibration interests. Chair thanked Tim Ryan for agreeing to Rapporteur. Chair thanked Claire Welling (ICES) for supporting the SGCaI with management of SGCaI's SharePoint, and her other administrative tasks.

Chair provided an expanded list of calibration-related references (Annex 5) and called for additions. Chair solicited revisions to the agenda. The proposed agenda was adopted.

## 2 Terms of Reference (ToR)

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The Chair called for review of the ToR. Discussions highlighted the following issues:

- The CRR must include consistent use of terms, symbols, and units. Conformance to MacLennan et al., 2002 is preferred, with some exceptions.
- The CRR should present equations in linear terms as much as possible.
- The CRR should include a section on the decibel and ramifications of logarithmic transformation.
- The CRR should be an integrated reference, not a collection of independent papers.
- The CRR will have more longevity if fundamentals and equations are presented, and software for facilitating the computations are presented in annex.
- The CRR will include 'Quick Start' sections with easy-to-follow protocols for calibrations, as well as sections with details for advanced practitioners.

The longevity of a new CRR was discussed considering the 25-year lifespan of CRR 144. Recognized is the need for a living document to augment the new CRR. Chair is to investigate with ICES the possibilities for online annex to the new CRR.

The group agreed that the new CRR should be developed around the concept of measurement uncertainty. Estimates of bias and precision, both required and realized, should guide the structure and content of the document.

## 3 Presentations to review recent calibration-related developments

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Chair invited presentations to review recent calibration-related developments.

David MacLennan (UK) presented "Forward-scatter distortions in real-time sphere calibrations".

Pall Reynisson (Iceland) presented the results of his measurements of copper sphere target strengths.

Gavin Macaulay (Norway) demonstrated his Matlab application for calibrating EK60 and ES60 echosounders.

Dezhang Chu (USA) demonstrated his Matlab application for calculating sphere target strength (TS).

David Demer demonstrated a web application to calculate sphere TS.

Naig Le Bouffant (France) presented a technique for calibrating one ME70 configuration from another.

Eckhard Bethke (Germany) discussed details of calibrating an EK60.

Matteo Bernasconi (Italy) presented a new method for calibrating omnidirectional sonars.

## 4 Draft CRR Chapter Reviews

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Chapter reviews were presents by David Demer (CRR summary; Terms, Symbols, and Units; and Theory); Mike Jech (USA; Introduction); Gavin Macaulay (Standard sphere calibration); Tim Ryan (Calibration protocols); and Dezhang Chu (Calibration Uncertainty and Future work). The group discussed each draft chapter and provided guidance to the authors for additions and refinements. The salient points from the discussion follow:

- Fundamental equations and algorithms will be detailed in the main text of the new CRR; computer programs which facilitate calibrations and data processing will be identified in annex. An online annex will be useful to connect practitioners with revised and new software as it is available.
- Because a variety of acoustic systems are calibrated in a variety of environments using a variety of apparatus, and different amounts of uncertainty may be acceptable for various equipment and applications, the new CRR will provide users with tools to minimize, estimate, and monitor uncertainty.
- The new CRR will include both analytical details and practical guides for calibrating a variety of commonly used instruments and methods.
- The CRR should be formatted as an integrated document with cross-references and minimal redundancy.
- Terms, symbols, and units should follow MacLennan et al. (2002), with some exceptions.
- Symbols should represent terms without ambiguity.
- All variables will be italicized.
- Equations should be presented in linear form, as much as practical.
- Lower- and upper-case letters will denote variables in the linear and logarithmic domains, respectively. This is a guideline, not a rule; some exceptions include state variables (e.g. T for temperature and t for time, P for pressure and p for power, and S for salinity); and Fourier transforms.
- Unique symbols are needed for depth and transducer directivity.
- The unit for salinity may be mg l<sup>-1</sup> vs. psu.
- The accepted unit for water density is kg m<sup>-3</sup>.
- The accepted unit for frequency is Hz, cycles s<sup>-1</sup>.
- The accepted unit for power is Watt, Joule s<sup>-1</sup>.
- A rule for subscripts is needed.

- The propagation range is the distance sound travels, not necessarily the distance between objects, depending on refraction.
- Use only root-mean-square values and drop 'rms' subscript.
- The decibel will be spelled with a lower-case 'b' and will be abbreviated 'dB'.
- Log, base 10, will be abbreviated Log10.
- A  $20\text{Log}_{10}$  definition will be added to the definition for pressure.
- Integrated volume backscattering coefficient, symbol  $s_a$ , has accepted units of  $\text{m}^2 \text{m}^{-2}$  or  $\text{m}^2 \text{nautical mile}^{-2}$ . The use of  $s_a$  will be discussed further at the next meeting of SGCaI. The acronyms ABC and NASC are not needed.
- The accepted symbol and unit for pulse duration are  $\tau$  and s, respectively.
- Explain effective pulse duration and correction for it.
- Define pulse length.
- Accurately define the reference for sound pressure.
- Ekhard Bethke (Germany) will provide an illustration of direction angles in Cartesian and polar coordinate systems.
- Add a diagram of an echosounder to the section describing transmit and receive gains.
- Accepted symbols for transmit and receive transducer gains are  $g_{ot}$ ,  $g_{or}$ , respectively. Provide equations where  $g_{ot} = g_{or} = g_0$ . Standard sphere calibrations combine the effects of transmit and receive gains.
- Accepted unit for source intensity is  $\text{Watt m}^{-2}$ .
- Discuss more complex situations for surface backscattering coefficient.
- Add more references to equations.
- Add graphic for sound speed equations with error bounds.
- Add graphic for absorption equations with error bounds.
- Add sphere  $TS$  section in chapter on uncertainty.
- Add tables of  $TS$  for commonly used spheres, frequencies, sound speeds, and bandwidths.
- Group transducer platforms according to calibration techniques. Cross-reference discussions on each platform group with the appropriate protocol sections, and add practical platform-specific calibration advice.
- Change title to 'Measurements for seabed classification'; focus on calibrating measures used for classification; and reference the large body of literature.
- Anne Lebourges-Dhaussy will add section on calibrations of ADCPs.

Over the next year, draft chapters will again be available to co-authors via the SGCaI SharePoint.

## 5 Timeline

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The following timeline was adopted:

31 August 2011 – Authors update draft chapters

31 October 2011 – Chair merges chapters, reduces redundancy, and adds cross-references

31 January 2012 – SG refines draft CRR

31 March 2012 – Chair edits refined draft CRR

May 2012 – SG reviews draft CRR at SGCaI 2012



September 2012 – Chair submits final SGCal report and CRR to ICES

The next meeting will again be held in conjunction with WGFAST in Brest, France, on 7 May 2012.

The second meeting of the SGCal was adjourned at 17:30 on 8 May 2011.

## Annex 1: List of participants

<b>Name</b>		<b>Country</b>	<b>E-mail</b>
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O'Donnell	Ciaran	Ireland	Cioran.odonnell@marine.ie
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Reynisson	Pall	Iceland	pall@hafro.is
Ryan	Tim	Australia	tim.ryan@csiro.au
Weber	Tom	United States	weber@ccom.unh.edu

## Annex 2: Agenda – 2011 Meeting of SGC*al*

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### Saturday, 7 May

- 08:30-09:00     **Opening**  
Greeting, introductions, and logistics  
Refinement and adoption of agenda
- 09:00-10:30     Review of additional references  
Discuss emergent challenges
- 10:30-11:00     **Break**
- 11:00-12:30     Review draft chapters  
1. SUMMARY (**Demer**)  
2. LIST OF TERMS, SYMBOLS, AND UNITS (**Demer, Jech, Macaulay, Chu**)
- 12:30-14:00     **Lunch**
- 14:00-15:30     Review draft chapters  
3. INTRODUCTION (**Jech, Bethke, Demer, Weber, Fässler, Le Bouffant**)  
1. Acoustic theory (**Demer, Le Bouffant**)  
2. Signal processing theory (**Bethke, Le Bouffant**)
- 15:30-16:00     **Break**
- 16:00-17:30     3. INTRODUCTION continued (**Jech, Bethke, Demer, Weber, Fässler, Le Bouffant**)  
3. Equipment  
1. Echosounders (**Weber, Lurton**)  
2. Transducer platforms (**Fässler**)  
4. Calibration methods (**Jech, LeBouffant**)

### Sunday, 8 May

- 08:30-10:30     Review draft chapters (cont'd)  
4. STANDARD SPHERE CALIBRATION (**Macaulay, Demer, Ryan, Scalabrin, Bethke, MacLennan**)  
David MacLennan – “Forward-scatter distortions in real-time sphere calibrations”  
Gavin Macaulay – “Matlab program for EK60 and ES60/70 calibration analysis”  
5. CALIBRATION UNCERTAINTY (**Chu, Demer**)  
David Demer – “Sphere TS: web-application and EDX investigation”
- 10:30-11:00     **Break**
- 11:00-12:30     6. CALIBRATION PROTOCOLS (**Williamson, Parker-Stetter, Gauthier, Domokos, Le Bouffant, Demer, Korneliussen, Chu, Stienessen, Bernasconi, Melvin, Ryan**)  
Eckhard Bethke – EK60 calibration program  
Naig Le Bouffant – “Calibrating one ME70 configuration from another”  
7. FUTURE WORK (**Chu, Melvin, Weber, Jech, Boswell, Ryan, Macaulay, Perrot, Lurton**)  
Matteo Bernasconi – “Omnidirectional sonar calibrations”
- 12:30-14:00     **Lunch**
- 14:00-15:30     Agree on work to be completed before the 2012 meeting of SGC*al*  
Identify tasks and owners
- 15:30-16:00     **Break**
- 16:00-17:30     Identify major agenda items for the 2012 meeting of SGC*al*; adjourn

### Annex 3: SGCaI terms of reference for the 2012 meeting

The Study Group on Calibration of Acoustic Instruments in Fisheries Science (SGCaI) chaired by David A. Demer, USA will meet in Brest, France, from 7 May 2012 to:

- a) Review the draft Cooperative Research Report (CRR) and make refinements;
- b) Recommend, via the CRR, protocols to be used for acoustic-system calibrations;
- c) Document, via the CRR, current theory and recommended practice of acoustic-system calibrations.

SGCaI will report to WGFAST on 8 May and by 17 June 2012 (via SSGESST) for the attention of WGFAST, SCICOM and ACOM.

### Supporting Information

Priority	<p>Acoustic data are currently being collected from a variety of acoustic systems in many countries to address a range of ecosystem monitoring and stock management objectives. The ICES CRR covering this topic (CRR 144, Foote et al., 1987) is now more than 20 years old. Whereas much of the theoretical principles are still relevant, some need to be expanded to include currently used technologies (e.g. multibeam and broadbandwidth systems), and methods and standard protocols for calibrating these instruments need to be updated.</p> <p>There exists an urgent need to evaluate this work and to develop recommendations for protocols appropriate for calibrations of acoustic systems used in fisheries research and surveys. This need has been identified by a number of ICES Member Countries and observer countries and has been conveyed to WGFAST and SSGESST.</p>
Scientific justification	<p><b>Term of reference a:</b> The ICES reference for acoustic system calibrations needs review and revision to be useful to practitioners of fisheries acoustics for stock management. The first step in this process is to review, summarize and report on the literature regarding the acoustic systems that are currently used in fisheries research and surveys. The theoretical principles for calibrating these instruments must be capitulated, and the methods currently being practiced must be evaluated.</p> <p><b>Term of reference b:</b> Based the literature review, the Expert Group must make recommendations to the ICES community for standard protocols to be used for acoustic system calibrations. These protocols must cover the calibrations of all commonly used acoustic systems used in fisheries research and surveys, or be generic enough for calibrating other systems not specifically considered. The protocols must be practical and based on solid theoretical principles; and</p> <p><b>Term of reference c:</b> There is a recognized need to comprehensively document the current theory and recommended practice of acoustic instrument calibrations for use in Fisheries Science, and publish them in an easily accessible report.</p> <p>WGFAST and SSGESST continue to recognize the difficulty of addressing these needs during full working group sessions and support the continuation of this study group comprised of experts to develop recommended methods and guidelines without delay. This Study Group will meet three times.</p>
Resource requirements	<p>No new resources will be required for consideration of these topics at the relevant group meetings. Having overlaps with WGFAST meetings, this SG will draw on a larger resource pool of experts which will increase efficiency in completing the objectives and reducing travel costs.</p>

Participants	It is expected that ca. twenty five scientists from six ICES and three observer countries will initially participate in the study group. History has shown this number will likely decline to about half that number as the meeting progress, and about one fourth may be active in authoring the report. Interested industry representatives, both hardware and software suppliers) should be actively invited to participate.
Secretariat facilities	None.
Financial	No financial implications. Having overlaps with other meetings of expert groups of SSGESST increases efficiency and reduces travel costs.
Linkages to advisory committees	There are no direct linkages to the advisory committees but the work is of relevance to ACFM.
Linkages to other committees or groups	No direct linkages, however, depending on the outcome organizations such as FAO will be interested in the results.
Linkages to other organizations	WGFAST. This work should have relevance to many working groups carrying out stock assessment of many semi-demersal and pelagic species in many ICES countries.

## **Annex 4: Draft Cooperative Research Report Outline**

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1. SUMMARY (**Demer**)
2. LIST OF TERMS, SYMBOLS, AND UNITS (**Demer, Jech, Macaulay, Chu**)
  - 2.1. Echo range
  - 2.2. Electro-acoustic efficiency
  - 2.3. Beam directivity
  - 2.4. Equivalent two-way beam angle
  - 2.5. Ambient Noise
  - 2.6. Self Noise
  - 2.7. Absorption coefficient
  - 2.8. Absorption loss
  - 2.9. Spherical spreading loss
  - 2.10. Refraction loss
  - 2.11. Attenuation
  - 2.12. Backscattering cross section
  - 2.13. Target strength
  - 2.14. Volume backscattering coefficient
  - 2.15. Volume backscattering strength
  - 2.16. Area backscattering coefficient
  - 2.17. Area backscattering strength
  - 2.18. Volume backscattering coefficient
  - 2.19. Volume backscattering strength
  - 2.20. Nautical area scattering coefficient
  - 2.21. Nautical area scattering strength
3. INTRODUCTION (**Jech, Bethke, Demer, Weber, Fässler, Le Bouffant, Lurton**)
  - 3.1. Acoustic theory (**Demer, Le Bouffant**)
    - 3.1.1. Power budget (Sonar theory, Radar theory, Combining two worlds)
      - 3.1.1.1. Transmit power
      - 3.1.1.2. Transducer efficiency
      - 3.1.1.3. Transducer directivity
      - 3.1.1.4. Echo range
      - 3.1.1.5. On-axis gain
      - 3.1.1.6. Attenuation
        - 3.1.1.6.1. Geometric spreading loss
        - 3.1.1.6.2. Absorption loss
      - 3.1.1.7. Area backscattering strength
      - 3.1.1.8. Effective receiving area
      - 3.1.1.9. Target strength ( $TS$ ; dB re 1 m<sup>2</sup>)
      - 3.1.1.10. Volume backscattering strength ( $S_v$ ; dB re 1 m<sup>-1</sup>)
      - 3.1.1.11. Integrated volume backscattering coefficient ( $S_A$ )
      - 3.1.1.12. Biomass density ( $\rho$ ; g-m<sup>2</sup>)
      - 3.1.1.13. Surface scattering strength ( $S_s$ ; dB re 1 m<sup>2</sup>)
      - 3.1.1.14. Incidence angle ( $\theta$ ; °)
      - 3.1.1.15. Estimates of stochastic variables
    - 3.1.2. Signal processing theory (measurements)
      - 3.1.2.1. Echo range ( $r$ ; m)
        - 3.1.2.1.1. Receiver delay
        - 3.1.2.1.2. Echo-pulse rise time
          - 3.1.2.1.2.1. Bandwidth

- 3.1.2.2. Target strength ( $TS$ ; dB re 1 m<sup>2</sup>)
- 3.1.2.3. Volume backscattering strength ( $S_v$ ; dB re 1 m<sup>-1</sup>)
- 3.1.2.4. Integrated volume backscattering coefficient ( $S_A$ )
- 3.1.2.5. Biomass density ( $\rho$ ; g-m<sup>2</sup>)
- 3.1.2.6. Spatial reference
  - 3.1.2.6.1. Relative
  - 3.1.2.6.2. Geographic
- 3.1.3. Measurement-error function
  - 3.1.3.1. Accuracy (systematic error)
  - 3.1.3.2. Precision (random error)
- 3.2. Seabed classification
  - 3.2.1. Power Budget
  - 3.2.2. Measurements
    - 3.2.2.1. Surface scattering strength ( $S_s$ ; dB re 1 m<sup>2</sup>)
    - 3.2.2.2. Incidence angle ( $\theta$ ; °)
    - 3.2.2.3. Seabed type
    - 3.2.2.4. Spatial reference
      - 3.2.2.4.1. Relative
      - 3.2.2.4.2. Geographic
  - 3.2.3. Measurement error function
    - 3.2.3.1. Accuracy
    - 3.2.3.2. Precision
- 3.3. Echosounders (**Weber**)
  - 3.3.1. Single-beam
    - 3.3.1.1. Single-frequency
    - 3.3.1.2. Multi-frequency
    - 3.3.1.3. Broadbandwidth
  - 3.3.2. Single-beam, split-aperture
    - 3.3.2.1. Single-frequency
    - 3.3.2.2. Multi-frequency
    - 3.3.2.3. Broadbandwidth
  - 3.3.3. Multiple-beams
    - 3.3.3.1. Single-frequency
    - 3.3.3.2. Multi-frequency
    - 3.3.3.3. Broadbandwidth
  - 3.3.4. Multiple-beams, split-aperture
    - 3.3.4.1. Single-frequency
    - 3.3.4.2. Multi-frequency
    - 3.3.4.3. Broadbandwidth
- 3.4. Transducer platforms (**Fässler**)
  - 3.4.1. Vessels
    - 3.4.1.1. Hull-mount
    - 3.4.1.2. Keel-mount
    - 3.4.1.3. Pole-mount
    - 3.4.1.4. Towed-body
  - 3.4.2. Autonomous vehicles
    - 3.4.2.1. Drifters
    - 3.4.2.2. Propelled vehicles
    - 3.4.2.3. Gliders
  - 3.4.3. Stationary
    - 3.4.3.1. Buoys

- 3.4.3.2. Landers
- 3.5. Calibration methods (**Jech, Le Bouffant**)
  - 3.5.1. Standard sphere method
  - 3.5.2. Element vs. beamformed-data calibration
  - 3.5.3. Hydrophone reciprocity
  - 3.5.4. Self-reciprocity (echo from air-water interface)
  - 3.5.5. Impedance
  - 3.5.6. Inter-ship comparison
  - 3.5.7. Seabed echoes
  - 3.5.8. Self-calibrating methods
    - 3.5.8.1. Echo-integration and in-situ target strength
    - 3.5.8.2. Echo-counting
    - 3.5.8.3. Multi-scattering in a cavity
  - 3.5.9. Internal system tests and warnings (**Le Bouffant**)
    - 3.5.9.1. Continuous impedance measurements
  - 3.5.10. System-performance simulation (**Le Bouffant**)
  - 3.5.11. Factory calibration
    - 3.5.11.1. E.g., Biosonics
- 4. STANDARD SPHERE CALIBRATION (**Macaulay, Demer**)
  - 4.1. Materials
    - 4.1.1. Sphere targets
    - 4.1.2. Apparatus
      - 4.1.2.1. Sphere range
      - 4.1.2.2. Centering the sphere
  - 4.2. Method
    - 4.2.1. Measurements
      - 4.2.1.1. Hydrography
        - 4.2.1.1.1. Sound speed
        - 4.2.1.1.2. Absorption coefficient
      - 4.2.1.2. Equivalent Beam Angle
        - 4.2.1.2.1. Sound speed
        - 4.2.1.2.2. Mechanical angles
        - 4.2.1.2.3. Angle sensitivity
      - 4.2.1.3. Impedance
      - 4.2.1.4. Sphere *TS* vs. angular position
    - 4.2.2. Deeply deployed transducers (**Ryan, Macaulay, Scalabrin, MacLennan**)
      - 4.2.2.1. Towed bodies
      - 4.2.2.2. Cast echosounders (**MacLennan**)
        - 4.2.2.2.1. Real-time calibration
      - 4.2.2.3. AUVs
      - 4.2.2.4. Landers
  - 4.3. Results
    - 4.3.1.1. On-axis gain (*G*; dB re 1W)
    - 4.3.1.2. Beam directivity
      - 4.3.1.2.1. Beam widths
        - 4.3.1.2.1.1. Off-axis angles
      - 4.3.1.2.2. Equivalent two-way beam angle
    - 4.3.1.3. On-axis gain correction factor (*Sa\_corr*; dB re 1W)
      - 4.3.1.3.1. Bandwidth effect
        - 4.3.1.3.1.1. Filter delay (**Bethke**)



5. CALIBRATION UNCERTAINTY (**Chu, Demer**)
  - 5.1. Accuracy (systematic error)
    - 5.1.1. Sphere target strength
      - 5.1.1.1. Theoretical prediction
      - 5.1.1.2. Material
        - 5.1.1.2.1. Properties
        - 5.1.1.2.2. Homogeneity
      - 5.1.1.3. Sphericity
      - 5.1.1.4. Temperature
      - 5.1.1.5. Pressure
    - 5.1.2. Bandwidth
    - 5.1.3. Receiver delay (filter delay)
    - 5.1.4. Linearity
    - 5.1.5. Dynamic range
    - 5.1.6. Equivalent beam angle
    - 5.1.7. Time-varied gain
      - 5.1.7.1. Sound speed
      - 5.1.7.2. Absorption
      - 5.1.7.3. Geometrical spreading
      - 5.1.7.4. Refraction
      - 5.1.7.5. Bubble attenuation
    - 5.1.8. Dynamic system performance
      - 5.1.8.1. Temperature
      - 5.1.8.2. Pressure
      - 5.1.8.3. Time
      - 5.1.8.4. Transducer biofouling
  - 5.2. Precision (random error)
    - 5.2.1. System stability
    - 5.2.2. Noise
  - 5.3. Error budget function
6. CALIBRATION PROTOCOLS (**Williamson, Ryan, Parker-Stetter, Gauthier, Domokos, Le Bouffant, Demer, Korneliussen, Chu, Stienessen, Bernasconi, Melvin**)
  - 6.1. Simrad EK60, vessel-mounted, hull-mounted or retractable keel
    - 6.1.1. Single-beam, split-aperture
      - 6.1.1.1. Single-frequency protocol
      - 6.1.1.2. Multiple-frequency protocol
    - 6.1.2. Calibration Worksheet
      - 6.1.2.1. Metadata
  - 6.2. Simrad ES60, vessel-mounted (**Ryan, Williamson, Gauthier**)
    - 6.2.1. Single-beam
      - 6.2.1.1. Single-frequency protocol
      - 6.2.1.2. Multiple-frequency protocol
    - 6.2.2. Single-beam, split-aperture
      - 6.2.2.1. Single-frequency protocol
      - 6.2.2.2. Multiple-frequency protocol
    - 6.2.3. Calibration Worksheet
      - 6.2.3.1. Metadata
  - 6.3. Simrad ME70 / MS70 (**Le Bouffant, Demer, Korneliussen, Chu, Stienessen**)
    - 6.3.1. Multiple-beams, split-aperture, multiple-frequency, vessel-mounted
    - 6.3.2. Calibration Worksheet

- 6.3.2.1. Metadata
  - 6.4. Omnidirectional sonars (e.g. Simrad SH80 / SX90; **Bernasconi, Melvin**)
    - 6.4.1. Multiple-beams, single-frequency, vessel-mounted
    - 6.4.2. Calibration Worksheet
      - 6.4.2.1. Metadata
  - 6.5. ASL Water Column Profiler (**Ryan**)
    - 6.5.1. Single-beam, buoy-mounted
      - 6.5.1.1. Single-frequency protocol
      - 6.5.1.2. Multiple-frequency protocol
    - 6.5.2. Calibration Worksheet
      - 6.5.2.1. Metadata
- 7. FUTURE WORK (**Chu, Melvin, Weber, Jech, Boswell, Ryan, Macaulay, Lurton**)
  - 7.1. Emerging protocols
    - 7.1.1. Echosounders
      - 7.1.1.1. Simrad SM20/2000 (**Chu, Melvin, Perrot**)
      - 7.1.1.2. Hydrographic sonars (**Weber, Lurton**)
      - 7.1.1.3. Broadbandwidth sonars (**Jech, Chu**)
      - 7.1.1.4. Sidescan sonars
      - 7.1.1.5. ADCPs (**Lebourges-Dhaussy**)
      - 7.1.1.6. Acoustic cameras (**Boswell**)
      - 7.1.1.7. Simrad SX90
    - 7.1.2. Deeply deployed transducers (**Ryan, Macaulay**)
      - 7.1.2.1. Towed bodies
      - 7.1.2.2. AUVs
      - 7.1.2.3. Landers
- 8. CONCLUSION
- 9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
- 10. REFERENCES
- 11. APPENDICES
  - 11.1. Equation for sound speed
  - 11.2. Equation for absorption coefficient
  - 11.3. Standard sphere target strengths

## Annex 5: Calibration-related References

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